Never Sheathe the Sword
Until Victory Is Won

Nippon Times

The Die Is Cast, Let's
Fight to the Last!

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JAPANESE HELD IN FOE NATIONS ARE EXHORTED

Foreign Minister Sends Words Of Encouragement Through Radio Broadcast

ASSURES NIPPON VICTORY

Tells Them to Maintain Same Spirit as Fighting Men of Imperial Forces

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, in a broadcast address to Japanese nationals remaining in enemy countries on the night of January 1, told them that when America and Britain were down, the Japanese will be rewarded for the hardships they are experiencing today. He urged them to work in the same spirit which is animating the officers and men on the front and prepare for the day of great development to come.

Foreign Minister Shigemitsu's address follows:

"At the threshold of the year 1944 I heartily wish a happy New Year to you, our compatriots, who are away in enemy countries.

"The War of Greater East Asia has entered its third year, with the counter-offensive operations of America and Britain in East Asia increasing in violence from day to day. The enemy has barely managed to get a foothold on our outer, defense line. Our positions, which are strong as ever, are not affected in the least by this development. On the other hand the enemy sustains increasing losses in men and war material.

"Today the great work of constructing East Asia is progressing steadily. Burma and the Philippines became independent some time ago. At the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations, which came on the heels of these events, the foundation of the liberation of East Asia was firmly laid. The various races of East Asia have now cast off the status of a colony or semi-colony of a foreign country, thereby enabling them to realize their long cherished ideals. They are united for the attainment of a common objective and firm in their resolution not to see East Asia reduced to the position of a colony of America and Britain again. They are night and day exerting their energies to bring the sacred war for the liberation of East Asia to a victorious end. There is not the slightest doubt that this war in which we mean to defend our home land to the last, as against the colonial war in which the enemy is conducting far from home, will end in victory for us. I have but profound sympathy and respect for you, our compatriots, who in enemy countries are overcoming all sorts of difficulties and oppressions and upholding the pride and dignity of the Yamato race.

"The safety of the tens of thousands of our compatriots abroad has been a matter of deep concern to the Government and all classes of people at home since the time of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The Government has been exerting every effort to lighten your burden through the countries representing our interests and through other channels. It is the intention of the Government to redouble its efforts in this direction.

"As has been stated, this war means to the enemy only a little more than a colonial war. To our country and to all the other races of East Asia it is a war which will decide their fate. For this reason the people at home are resolved to stake the future of the country in order to fight out this war. As for you, our compatriots, remaining abroad, I hope that you will see that your spirit is the same as that of our loyal officers and men fighting gallantly on the front and that you will defend to the last, the first line of our Yamato race overseas with the spirit that knows no defeat under all difficulties. Anywhere in the world, and under any circumstance each of us, people of Japan, are bound to do all he can to guard the glorious history of more than 2,600 years and to help carry out the mission of our Empire.

"When victory is ours, a day is sure to come when you, our com-

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New Year Greeted in Burma

Celebrating New Year before their bedecked plane, these seasoned warriors enjoy a cup of sake in the true Japanese style far away on the Burma front. (Passed by the War Ministry)

E. ASIA WITNESSED BIG PROGRESS IN '43

Joint Declaration, Freedom to Filipinos, Burmese Pointed Out by P.I. Foreign Head

Domei

MANILA, December 31.—"The eventful year which has just come to a close was the turning point in history not only of East Asia but of the entire world," declared Claro M. Recto, Foreign Minister of the Republic of the Philippines, in his New Year's message.

"It will be remembered in ages to come as the year that witnessed the full emergence of the new spirit of relationship of the nations of new international morality based upon justice regarding rights of small countries," he stated.

"The attainment of independence by Burma and the Philippines marking the consummation of their long and arduous struggles for freedom were the first outstanding achievements of this New Order that has come into being in East Asia.

"The Assembly of the Greater East-Asiatic-Nations was a demonstration as well as a symbol of how completely the peoples of Japan, China, Manchoukuo, Thailand, the Philippines and Burma have strengthened the bonds of amity, reciprocity and common effort in the just cause.

"The principles enunciated in that historic Assembly defined and guaranteed for all time the right of every nation, however small to independence, equal treatment and to a position of dignity and honor."

"His Excellency Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo of Japan has expressed in unmistakable terms the conditions which are absolutely essential to the totalization of such ideal order among the nations of Greater East Asia.

"My address before the Assembly must as a whole establish among themselves relations of brotherly amity. Such relations, however, cannot be created if one country should utilize another as a means to end it. I believe that they come into being only when there is mutual respect for one another's autonomy and independence when one prospers through others' prosperity and all countries give expression to their true selves.

"This solemn pledge has given the peoples of East Asia ample cause for looking back with gratitude upon the events of the year which has just come to end and for looking forward with hope and confidence to the New Year which has just begun.

"There is every reason to expect the year 1944 will see more substantial accomplishments in spiritual and material reconstruction of Greater East Asia. The requisites for the stability and prosperity of

(Continued on Page 2)

STARVATION SCENES IN BENGAL DEPICTED

Suffering Unbelievably Severe, Bombay Chronicle Scribe Writes After Tour

Special to the Nippon Times

RANGOON, January 1.—The weekly death-roll in Bengal is nearer ten thousands than the one or two thousands announced by Leopold Amery, British Secretary of State for India, in the House of Commons, according to an article written by D. K. Karaka, special correspondent of the Bombay Chronicle, which has been received here. The choked walls of starving children fill the night and even dogs are shriveling up because the garbage dumps from which they used to eat are first emptied by human beings dying from hunger, according to Karaka.

The writer, who toured the starvation zones, paints a picture of stark misery, declaring that the suffering is so unbelievably severe that some may believe that the account is too sentimental and dramatized. The situation, however, is so critical, he says, that even the middle classes and the petty shopkeeper, who used to be able to give something to the poor, are no longer able to do so and their women have not enough clothing to be able to appear decently in public.

Karaka's article follows:

I am back in Calcutta after having witnessed for four days some of the most harrowing scenes of poverty and starvation, relieved only toward the last lap of the journey by the beautiful panorama formed by the banks of the river Padma, along which I returned amidst a stampede of returning "Pujaris." With all the prayers and pujas of Bengal, its plight remains sad as ever. The wailing of little children everywhere has remained unheard and unanswered and the way these little innocent children of our generation are dying on the road and on the doorsteps of houses is, perhaps, the most painful sight for any man to witness.

Death-Roll Much Higher

Amery in his Commons speech estimated the weekly death-roll in Bengal, presumably from starvation and including Calcutta, as being one thousand or "it might be higher" From such statistics as are available, my own estimate is that this death-roll is nearer ten thousand than one. This morning's "Statesman" says, "The Secretary of State for India seems to be a strangely misinformed man." The "Statesman" further says, "The continuous appearance of effort on the part of persons somewhere within India's governmental machine, perhaps out here, perhaps in Whitehall, to play down, suppress, distort or muffle the truth about Bengal, is dragging the fair name of the British Raj needlessly low." So that even an English controlled paper like the "Statesman" appears dis-

(Continued on Page 2)

HITLER AVERS VICTORY SURE FOR GERMANY

Reichsfuehrer, However, Warns 1944 Will Be Year of Hard And Severe Demands

SAYS BRITAIN STARTED WAR

Germans Held Fighting With Knowledge Their Existence Is at Stake

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, January 1.—In a New Year's message to the German people, Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler outlined the developments of the war from its start, accusing the British of instigating this war, and told his listeners that though great trials were to be expected he was confident in victory. The Reichsfuehrer's speech in substance follows:

"German people, National Socialist men and women, Party comrades!

"More than four years have gone by since the days in which the international instigators who for a long time had prepared for a war against Germany spiritually and materially could at last hand over their declaration of war. When on September 3, 1939, England and France broke relations with Germany and thus provoked the war they had long been yearning for, they acted in the spirit of a century-old tradition. These clever men of traditional British imperialism, however, overlooked some important facts: firstly, that in this war a complete change of situation had arisen through the fact that England, after the reestablishment of 'theoretical balance' of power as a result of this war could never again reap the profits thereof but only Bolshevism instead and therefore that the so-called 'balance of European power' is non-existent. The necessity of the maintenance of Europe in face of the Bolshevist menace is thus exclusively a question of the existence of a dominating continental power.

"Secondly, England started the war with the intention to continue her traditional policy with the help of international Jewry but Jewry today is not carrying out this support any more for the benefit of British interests but rather for the victory of Jewish world dictatorship. England which so often abused people as instruments of her European interests today has become herself the instrument of still more unscrupulous powers. The existence of Germany alone guarantees the existence of Europe.

"Every war has ended once. Therefore, this war too will not last forever. It, however, is a mistake to assume that Germany, once again, like in 1918, will be misled by the lying phrases of an American President, for, in the conduct of the war, a thousand year old hate of Jewdom is felt. This hate would also determine the nature of a peace. The German people answer this hatred with the healthy and fanatical hatred of a race which knows that it is fighting for its very existence.

"After more than four years of war, Germany has not lost a single

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COMMANDERS HAIL NEW YEAR, LAUD ASIATICS

Kuroda and Harada Issue Greetings and Ask Further Construction Efforts

URGE CLOSE COOPERATION

Native Inhabitants Told to Stand United With Rest of Greater East Asia

Domei

MANILA, January 1.—Supreme Commander Shigenori Kuroda of the Imperial Japanese Army Forces in the Philippines made public a New Year greeting, which is substantially as follows:

"After shaking off the American shackles of many years, the Republic of the Philippines became independent as a friendly nation of Japan and is steadily engaged in the construction of Greater East Asia. This is a matter for congratulations. It is sincerely hoped that the Philippines be equipped with qualification for an independent country in name and in reality, intensifying the internal structure.

"The Japanese Forces in the Philippines, maintaining their conviction of sure victory, are strengthening the structure of defenses all the more. It is quite evident that the return of the American and British forces to the Philippines, as they are still boasting, is nothing but a fool's daydream.

"At a time when all the nations of the world are involved in the maelstrom of war, the Philippines alone cannot stand aloof from it and, in view of this fact, it is earnestly hoped that the Filipinos will grasp the present situation more than ever and, absolutely relying upon the national strength of the Japanese Empire and placing confidence in the sure victory of Japan, endure the prevailing stress.

"It is also hoped that they make their efforts toward the prosperity of their own country and people in positive cooperation with the present Philippine Administration and maintain peace and order, establish the structure of economic self-sufficiency and return to the true Oriental spirit."

Harada Exhorts Asiatics

Domei

DJAKARTA, January 1.—Supreme Commander Kumakichi Harada of the Imperial Japanese Army Forces in the Java Area issued the following New Year greeting, taking advantage of the entry into the third year of decisive war and sure victory:

"In greeting the New Year of the 2604th year of the founding of the Japanese Empire, I respectfully congratulate upon the long life of His Majesty the Emperor and the manifold prosperity of the Imperial Family.

"In observance of the Imperial Will the 1,000,000,000 East Asiatic people are concentrating their whole efforts upon the construction of a world of new morality and are greeting the New Year full of promises with a firm conviction of sure victory, while the United States and

(Continued on Page 2)

Concert to Be Given at Hibiya Public Hall To Celebrate Independence of Burma, P.I.

Indicative of the spirit with which the Declaration of Greater East Asia is being carried out in Japan, a musical concert will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall on January 30 at which several new works by Japanese composers will be presented for the first time. The guests of honor will be the envoys and students of Burma and the Philippines, in celebration of the attainment of independence of whose countries the concert is being held.

"An Independence Festival March" by Shiro Fukai, felicitating Burma's independence, and "Overture to the People of the Philippines" by Akira Ifukube, both orchestral works, will be feature numbers on the evening's program.

Two other features will be a song to Burma composed by Kunihiko Hashimoto, and another to the Philippines composed by Yuji Kozeki, both to be rendered by Miss Fumiko Yotsuya and Takeo Ito, leading vocalists, accompanied by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra.

Of the five principles underlying the Declaration which resulted from the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations held in Tokyo in November, one of the most important is that pertaining to the culture of Greater East Asia.

In order to effectively carry out this principle, committees have been formed by the Literary, Press, Art and Music associations for the Service to the State and which are studying measures for its future advancement.

In this connection, the Nippon Music Cultural Association has been called upon to play a leading role in the advancement of the music of Greater East Asia, the Music Propagation Committee of which will study the best methods of developing and popularizing this music.

President of the Committee is Viscount Takatoshi Kyogoku, and Saburo Sonoda, its Permanent Administrator.

It is as an initial step that the Association is presenting this concert which will be held with the cooperation of the Board of Information and the Broadcasting Corporation of Nippon.

Following their introduction at the concert, these musical works will be presented to the respective countries in whose honor they were composed.

His Majesty Prays for Success In War and for People's Welfare

Ceremony of Worshipping in Four Directions Performed Personally by Emperor on New Year's Day in Imperial Palace

His Majesty the Emperor on New Year's Day at dawn personally observed the ceremony of Shihohai, or worshipping in four directions, in which He prayed for the continued power of the Imperial Forces and the welfare of the people.

At 5:30 a.m. His Imperial Majesty, attired in traditional Imperial ceremonial robes, proceeded to the Imperial stand in the South Court of the Shinka Hall where He worshipped toward the Imperial Mausoleums at Unebi, Momoyama, and Tama and the Gods of four directions.

Following the conclusion of the first ceremony of the new year, His Imperial Majesty proceeded at 5:40 a.m. to the Kashikodokoro sanctuary where He personally worshipped and offered a branch of a sacred tree. His Imperial Majesty next personally worshipped at the Koreiden and Shinden sanctuaries.

At 8 a.m. His Imperial Majesty, in military uniform, proceeded to the Phoenix Hall where He held the ceremony of the first new year breakfast, following which He had breakfast with Her Majesty the Empress in the Inner Imperial Hall. Their Imperial Majesties then proceeded to the Phoenix Hall where They exchanged New Year's greetings with Their Imperial Highnesses the Princes of the Blood in Tokyo, attended by whom They next proceeded to the Main Hall and received the felicitations of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and other civil and military subjects.

At 1:30 p.m. Their Imperial Majesties received in audience the envoys of foreign nations. On this day, the plaza before the Imperial Palace was crowded all day with multitudes of persons coming to offer their respects and felicitations before the Imperial Palace.

Today, Their Imperial Majesties will have breakfast at 8 a.m. in the Phoenix Hall and from 9 a.m. will receive the greetings of those qualified. Those qualified will also be allowed to offer their greetings at the Omiya Palace from 9 a.m. until 4 p.m.

DEPRESSION SWEEPS U.S. UNITS IN ITALY

American Soldier Is Most Susceptible to Homesickness, Declares Time Magazine

Domei

LISBON, December 31.—A vivid description of the acute depression with which the American troops on the Italian front are seized is given by a correspondent of the Time magazine. The report follows:

"American soldiers are the most susceptible to homesickness in the world.

"Recently, American field newspaper reports aroused a storm of anger on the part of the forces by making the comment: 'We can well appreciate the soldiers' anxiety to go home, but if they were sent home, they could not aid in the war.' A flood of 'Letters to the Editor' poured in, the burden of which was: 'We are tired. Besides, why shouldn't we go back and tell our experience to the people at home?'

"If you ask them what they are fighting for the chances are that they will answer, 'We don't know.'

"The only hope for the American soldier is to finish their assignments and go home."

Further, American soldiers are worried about expiry allowances and State compensation to the sick and wounded. At a public hearing in Congress, Sergeant Samuel Hendrickson, who lost his leg in a mine explosion in Tunis, made the following appeal:

"The front line soldiers are seriously worried as to how they will be treated in the future. What is Congress going to do for us? If we are to be left in the lurch, protest demonstrations would be staged in Washington, as was the case after the last World War."

The Time magazine takes the Administration to task by saying that, whereas American soldiers in the last World War received an expiry allowance of $60 each, those now being released from service get nothing more than a military uniform or a suit of civilian clothes.

MACARTHUR NOMINATED

Vandenberg Nominates 'Hero' As Republican Candidate

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 31.—Arthur Vandenberg, Republican Senator from Michigan, today made a public declaration nominating General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in the southwestern Pacific, as a Republican candidate for the coming presidential election, according to information from Chicago.

In his declaration, Vandenberg is reported to have said: "We officially nominate MacArthur for the Republican candidacy for the coming presidential election. We have not conferred with MacArthur concerning the nomination but we do not think that he will refuse being named a Republican candidate."

ENEMY'S CONVOY HIT IN S. PACIFIC WATERS

Transports Escorted by Cruisers Heavily Damaged by Army Planes Off New Britain

Domei

UNDISCLOSED SOUTH PACIFIC BASE, December 31.—While flying on attack toward Tuluve at Cape Gloucester in New Britain Island at about 3:30 p.m. on December 26, a Japanese Army Eagle Unit consisting of fighters and bombers sighted an enemy convoy consisting of two enemy cruisers and seven transports at a point between Tuluve and Unboi islands. Immediately attacking it, the Japanese Fighter Unit engaged in combat with 27 enemy fighters, which were escorting the convoy, and shot down six (two unconfirmed). The Japanese Bomber Unit also attacked the enemy vessels and dealt them a severe damage. On the Japanese side four planes have not yet returned.

Madang Raiders Downed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED SOUTH PACIFIC BASE, December 31.—A formation of enemy planes consisting of 20 B-25's came attacking the Madang area early on the morning of December 27. Our anti-aircraft batteries shot down three of them. Again, early on the morning of the following day, another large formation of enemy planes consisting of 58 fighters and bombers attacked the Madang and Alexis areas. Two B-25's were downed by our anti-aircraft batteries. No damage was done to our side.

Anking Attack Foiled

Domei

HANKOW, December 31.—A formation of five B-25's and two P-51's of the American air forces in China came attacking Anking in Anhwei Province at about 10:40 a.m. on December 30. Japanese Navy warcraft shot down one of them after intensive firing. No damage was caused to the Japanese side.

ROOSEVELT HIT BY 'FLU'

Must Stay in Bed, Declares His Physician

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 31.—President Franklin Roosevelt's cold, which has kept him confined during the last few days, was diagnosed today as influenza and his physician has forbidden him from leaving his bed, it is reported from Washington.

As a result the American authorities have announced that Roosevelt will not be able to observe the New Year holidays in traditional manner, it was also revealed.

Paris Hit Indiscriminately

Domei

BERLIN, December 31.—Anti-Axis air forces subjected Paris to an indiscriminate bombing raid during daylight today, it is reported from Paris.

HIS MAJESTY'S GOOD HEALTH JOY OF NATION

Is Always Thinking of the People and the War of Greater East Asia

MATSUDAIRA'S STATEMENT

Activities of Other Members of The Imperial Family Are Also Disclosed

His Majesty the Emperor, in uniform, is occupied with affairs of State from early morning till late at night and is always thinking of the people and the War of Greater East Asia, Tsuneo Matsudaira, Imperial Household Minister, declared with awe and trepidation in his statement released in greeting the new year. In the Imperial Household Minister's statement it was also disclosed that the entire Imperial Household is in excellent health and that They are constantly thinking of the officers and men on the front lines and of the people on the home front.

Matsudaira's Statement

Imperial Household Minister Matsudaira's respectful statement follows:

"It is indeed a matter of hearty felicitations for the one hundred million people of the nation that His Majesty the Emperor, in welcoming the beginning of His 44th year, is in extremely good health.

"Those serving close to His Imperial Majesty note with awe and trepidation that His Imperial Majesty has been exceedingly busy with the War of Greater East Asia following the China Affair and that He is in uniform from early morning to late at night, occupied with the affairs of State.

"One full year has passed since His Imperial Majesty, in December of the year before last, visited the Grand Shrines at Ise to report on the battle results scored throughout the far-flung fronts and to pray for the swift and successful prosecution of the war. Since that time, the construction of Greater East Asia has been proceeding steadily, resulting finally, in the holding of the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations which has enabled the peoples of East Asia to concentrate their total strength to smash the enemy.

"In the meantime, the incomparably loyal and courageous Imperial Forces have been manifesting their fighting spirit at every point on the front lines and have struck terror into the enemy. His Imperial Majesty's thoughts are always with the fighting forces. He listens with keen attention to the accounts of the high morale and fighting spirit of the officers and men from the generals who have returned from the front. His Imperial Majesty has also sent His Aides de Camp to the front to comfort and thank the forces for the hardships they have undergone, besides granting Imperial Rescripts in gracious appreciation for the frequent and magnificent battle results.

August Concern Shown

"Again, His Imperial Majesty recently sent His Aides de Camp to various places in and out of Japan Proper to learn of the way in which the people are giving their all for the war effort. His Imperial Majesty has been pleased by the diligent efforts of the people and of the cooperation extended by those outside the nation and by the fact that the people are withstanding every hardship and unhesitatingly answering the nation's call to labor and in gladly changing their occupations. During the period of severe heat, His Imperial Majesty also called into His presence those connected with important industries and listened to the lectures given on the various fields. It is indeed a matter for awe and trepidation that His Imperial Majesty, in this manner, has been deeply concerned with the question of increased production in wartime.

"We are indeed deeply moved by the fact that His Imperial Majesty's thoughts are ever with this great war upon which is staked the fate of the nation.

"Her Majesty the Empress has been directing Her attention toward the activity of those in the provinces, particularly of the women working for increased production. Her Imperial Majesty has graciously inspected munitions factories, handicraft institutes, health facilities and farming villages in Tokyo Metropolis. Her Imperial Majesty has not only listened to the reports given by

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BRITISH ARE BLAMED FOR FAMINE IN INDIA

Former Chinese Resident in British Colony Pens True Situation There

Special to the Nippon Times

NANKING, January 1.—The great famine in India which is daily taking a heavy toll of lives is blamed on the British in an article entitled, "The Famine in India," which appeared in the Ta Kung Pao, principal organ of Chungking, on November 17, according to reports reaching here.

The writer of the article, one Meng Li-tsu, is evidently a man who has resided in India, gives a detailed account of the state of things in that country as hunger stalks the nation. His tone is such that the reader, when he has finished reading the article, finds it difficult not to regard the British attitude toward India with violent hostility.

Some of the more notable passages that occur in the article are given below:

"The Indian people always have had two distinct feelings toward the British. One is hate and the other fear. This is why they are reluctant to came into contact with British subjects. They are now famished and have no option but to ask Britain to extend a helping hand although they are fully aware of the fact that instead of being given food they will be looked at with a cold eye and get a sound beating instead. They are now asking for British help, and are the British showing themselves in a responsive light? No, instead of food, they get kicked and beating. We, Chinese, are pained to see the starving Indians with bony hands approach us on the street and ask for food as though sure of the sympathy of the Chinese.

"The Indian people and the newspapers published in India are agreed that the present famine is due to a political rather than to a natural cause. At the same time they are asking Britain to relieve the famine as the first condition of preserving the health of India and of launching counter-offensive operations against Burma. It is their agreed view that so long as the problem of relieving the famine remains unsettled there is little hope of the campaign planned by Mountbatten materializing.

"Various circles in India are taking a keen interest in the movement to bring relief to the people suffering from the famine. This is an important fact. It shows that the Indian people are imbued with the selfless spirit of sympathy toward those in distress. It also holds out promise of a regenerated India."

Hitler Avers Victory Sure For Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

square kilometer of territory. Germany has hitherto overcome every single setback. In this struggle, the year 1943 had brought the worst setbacks. Our oldest ally dropped out for the time being. We may thank Providence that despite hard tests it left open a possibility to master the severe crisis by quick action, to reestablish a seemingly lost situation and on top of it all carry through a planned construction of our military power. Be it as it may every German can be convinced that nothing more has and will ever happen that is absolutely necessary to meet new, great and tremendous tasks. The greatest task is to win the war by all means.

"The year of 1944 will have hard and severe demands in store for all Germans. Tremendous war events will approach a crisis this year. We have full confidence that we will go through it successfully"

E. Asia Witnessed Big Progress in '43

(Continued from Page 1)

entire East Asia have been fulfilled and the role of each member nation in the common task clearly indicated.

"The course which the Philippines for one will follow in the field of foreign relations has been carefully charted in the constitution of the Republic, in the Pact of Alliance with Japan and in the Joint Declaration adopted by the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations.

"Time is pregnant with promise of greater things to come. Under Japan's able leadership and with all other East Asiatic nations doing their full share of common enterprise, there will be no doubt the New Order will be speedily established thereby contributing to cause enduring world peace and giving new hope to all small exploited and oppressed nations of the world."

Anti-Axis Meeting Stiff Opponent In Japan, Grew Warns Chicagoans

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 30.—The anti-Axis will find it extremely difficult to defeat Japan, declared Joseph C. Grew, former United States Ambassador to Japan, in his speech delivered in Chicago on Wednesday, according to a report received here.

Grew, who is now a special assistant to Secretary of State Cordell Hull, pointed out that his speech is not being made on behalf of the United States Government but is a personal one from his experience in Japan.

"I fear that to defeat Japan will become a far more prolonged and difficult affair than most of us think because we face a very powerful enemy," he stressed to the audience, adding "it is no use of predicting the approximate time to defeat the Japanese. I, myself, would not even dare predict the time."

"We must continue fighting against Japan until the end without considering time or losses until the Japanese abandon their strong intention of exerting domination in East Asia," he said.

Grew, however, totally ignored the imperialistic designs of the United States in East Asia against which Japan was forced to rise up in arms against America.

Needs More Weapons

Domei

LISBON, December 30.—Major-General J. S. Lethbridge, leader of the British Military Mission to the South Pacific, stated that considerable readjustment in war production to provide essential weapons for prosecuting the war against Japan is necessary after Germany's defeat," Harold Guard, United Press correspondent in New Delhi, reported.

Lethbridge said that aspects in Southeast Asia present greater difficulties than those in Southwest Pacific. He also asserted that he will submit reports of the mission's findings to the Chiefs of Staff in Washington in March next year.

FILIPINOS OBSERVE DAY HONORING RIZAL

Great Patriot Remembered in Elaborate Ceremony Conducted at Manila

Domei

MANILA, December 30.—A shattered, shell-torn Philippine flag, relic of the Bataan campaign, decorated the picture of Dr. Jose Rizal when the local Filipino community, today, observed Rizal Day, the 47th anniversary of the great patriot's execution.

Early in the morning, High Mass was attended by the entire community, held at the Cathedral of the Good Shepherd. At noon, the women's Rizal Day Committee gathered at the Greater East Asia Theater where the picture of Dr. Rizal was honored with floral decorations. A Philippine flag, memory of the Bataan campaign, presented by a certain Japanese Army officer, was laid on the central dais together with the picture of Dr. Rizal which had been drawn especially for the occasion by a Filipino artist.

Later in the evening, another ceremony was held and a one-minute silent prayer observed.

Addressing a gathering in the Peralta, a local Filipino leader declared, "Under the August Virtues of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the gallantry and determination of the Japanese people, Dr. Rizal's dreams have been completed and real independence for the Asiatics have now been fully realized."

He likened the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere to a huge growing tree adding that it was up to all the Filipinos in concert with the Japanese and other Asiatic peoples to preserve this tree, sprinkling it with their own blood if necessary in order that victory and peace will be theirs.

A concert in which young Filipino boys and girls participated, concluded the day's celebration.

Japanese Held In Foe Nations Are Exhorted

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patriots abroad, will be requited for the hardships you are experiencing today. I hope you will not neglect your preparations for the dawn of that day. I also hope that you will take good care of yourselves."

U.S. BARES YEAR'S FIGURES

Expenditures Top Revenue by Well Over 53 Billion Dollars

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 30.—The United States Treasury Department published on December 30 a rough estimate of the revenue and expenditures of the Treasury in 1943 according to reports from Washington.

The revenue amounts to $34,516,000,000 and the expenditures to approximately $88,000,000,000 of which the military appropriations constitute the bulk, running into $82,000,000,000.

The outstanding bond issues in the year under review amount to $170,000,000,000, as against $112,000,000,000 at the end of December 1942.

The military expenditures during January amounted to $6,000,000,000, and during November $7,500,000,000.

Incidentally, the revenue of the Treasury in 1942 was $16,403,000,000 and the expenditures totaled $56,000,000,000, of which $49,862,000,000 was represented by military expenses.

OFFICIAL NAME SET FOR HUNAN BATTLE

Action in Sixth War Zone Designated as 'Changteh Annihilation Operations'

Domei

HANKOW, December 31.—The recent Japanese operations in Central China, which resulted in the virtual annihilation of 10 armies consisting of 28 enemy divisions forming the main force in the Sixth War Zone, will be designated as the "Changteh Annihilation Operations," the Headquarters of the Japanese Army Forces in Central China announced yesterday.

It was added that the Japanese Forces, prior to commencing the Changteh Annihilation Operations, had strengthened their forces in the defense as well as frontal lines to complete the preparations for exterminating the enemy troops in their possible guerilla operations.

The announcement also said that when the fall of Changteh became imminent the enemy resorted to the meaningless policy of starting operations from the direction of the Fifth and Ninth War Zones and launched comparatively active resistance in the vicinity of the Canton-Hankow Railway until the middle of December.

Our units in the frontal defense line, stealing a march on the enemy forces, completely frustrated the foe's plan to stage a counter-attack and successfully held the enemy in check since the middle of December, thereby contributing greatly to the successful consummation of the Changteh Annihilation Operations.

Continuing, the announcement disclosed the composite war results achieved by the Japanese Army Forces in the course of the Changteh Annihilation Operations as follows:

Six thousand three hundred and sixty-nine enemy bodies found abandoned on the battlefields and 642 prisoners or enemy troops which had surrendered.

War trophies consisted of four artillery pieces, 69 heavy and light machine guns and 631 rifles.

Commanders Hail New Year, Laud Asiatics

(Continued from Page 1)

Britain are resorting to bluff and propaganda in an attempt to cover their repeated reverses.

"At this important juncture, the Army, the Government and the people in Java all in one unified mass are resolved to surmount difficulties and absorb themselves in fulfilling their duties, thereby renewing their conviction of absolute victory."

Montreal Strikers Firm

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 30.—Reports from Montreal revealed that by virtue of a second vote within 24 hours, the 2,000 municipal white-collar workers in that city have decided to continue their week-old strike until the demands for higher wages are fully met. It is reported that the workers are adamantly refusing to submit the strike issues to arbitration.

U.S. Using Ascension

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 31.—Ascension Island in South Atlantic has become an important air base for the United States air force, particularly in carrying supplies to Europe, it was revealed by a statement made by the United States Navy Department yesterday, according to Washington reports.

WANG, BOSE ISSUE NEW YEAR MESSAGE

Chinese Urged to Cast Off Anglo-American Ideals; Indians Set to Crush Britain

Domei

NANKING, January 1.—President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China issued today a New Year message to the people which runs, in substance, as follows:

"Today we greet the 33rd year of the Republic of China. We should mark the new year with greater efforts toward the execution of the three principal policies, reform of thought, establishment of peace and order, and extension of productive capacity.

"Our greatest object in the war of thought at the present stage of the struggle is to eradicate forever the poison of American and British way of thinking and wipe all traces of feudalistic thinking. It is necessary for our compatriots thoughout the country to share the work of carrying on the New People's Movement and to learn to use restraint, no matter whether they are officials, soldiers, or ordinary citizens. The War of Greater East Asia is a struggle which will decide the rise or fall of all the races of East Asia, and consequently, of the Republic of China.

1944 Is Fateful Year

Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, has expressed his resolution to deal a finishing blow to British influence in India in the third year of the current war according to a Shonan dispatch to the Mainichi dated December 31. His statement is substantially as follows:

"The Indian people behind me are now determined to give a finishing blow to British influence in India and all preparations for attack have been completed. The forthcoming year will decide the fate of India. It will be the most memorable since the beginning of India's history. It will decide the course for the current war. In the past six months over 3,000,000 Indian citizens residing in different parts of East Asia have incorporated themselves into a new and revolutionary organization with a strong resolution to carry out the great task on hand. These Indian citizens enjoy the guidance and support of a large army of well-trained and perfectly equipped Indian troops who are resolved to reduce Britain to ashes by kindling the fire of revolution in India."

GERMAN FORCES MOP UP JUGOSLAVIA COMMUNISTS

Inflict Huge Casualties, Seize Many Trophies in Bosnia, Croatia, Albania Areas

Domei

BERLIN, December 30.—German forces in their mopping-up campaign against the Communist troops in Jugoslavia, Bosnia, Croatia and in Albania killed or captured close to 4,000 enemy during the last three days, according to a communique issued by the Fuehrer's Headquarters today. In addition to the huge casualties inflicted, large quantities of trophies were captured by the Germans.

Following are the war results:

"Battle results obtained during the last three days are as follows:

"1. In Northeastern Bosnia:

Enemy bodies abandoned, 589; War prisoners, 422.

Trophies captured: 52 trench-mortars. five machine-guns, and large supplies of ammunition and food.

"2. In Eastern Bosnia:

Enemy bodies abandoned, 338; War prisoners, 295.

Trophies captured: 11 machine guns, two automobiles, one anti-tank gun and 300 rifles.

"3. In the Southern sector of the Krka River in Western Croatia:

Enemy bodies abandoned, 882; War prisoners, 191.

Trophies captured; 47 machine-guns, three cannons, two automobiles, over 3,000 kilograms of food supplies and large supplies of ammunition.

"4. In Northern Croatia:

Enemy bodies abandoned, 45; War prisoners, 251.

"5. In the Central sector of Albania:

Enemy bodies abandoned, 333; War prisoners, 344.

Trophies captured: Large numbers of machine-guns, rifles, automobiles, and army horses.

Envoys Leave Hsinking

Domei

HSINKING, December 31.—Toshitaka Okubo, Minister to Hungary, Nobuhiko Ushiba, second secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Berlin and other diplomatic officials left here today for Tokyo.

Tojo States Resolve To Annihilate Enemy And Attain War Aims

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo delivered a radio speech at 7:20 p.m. on New Year's Day in which he expressed his firm conviction of devoting the whole strength of Greater East Asia to the annihilation of the United States and Britain and to the achievement of the common war objective of the nations of Greater East Asia. His speech was broadcast throughout the world. Today, Premier Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo and Vice-President of the Chinese Executive Yuan Chou Fo-hai will respond to the Prime Minister's greetings. On Monday, speeches will be broadcast by Premier Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram of Thailand, and Head of State and Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma. This will be followed on Tuesday by President Jose P. Laurel of the Philippine Republic and Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, all at 7:20 p.m.

Starvation Scenes In Bengal Depicted

gusted, as all India has been, with Amery's Commons utterances.

American fighting men are known to have adopted one or two or three famished children each. "We will probably have to take them back when the war is over," one of the Yanks said. British troops also have been known to give food to these hungry people. I sincerely feel that Amery's speeches about Bengal increase the bitterness which already exists in this part of Bengal and it is in the interest of the British people and of the Anti-Axis cause as a whole that they should be warned of the feeling which Amery is creating here.

In the thirty hours I spent in Madaripur, I saw with my own eyes two men die. In the area of four square miles, which is the sub-divisional town's area, between four and seven die every day. Hitherto the local Municipality gave ten rupees to help cremate or bury every poor man. This is impossible now and money is saved for the living. Some days ago some charitably inclined person gave four rupees to a woman to cremate her child. She returned later that afternoon saying she had been cheated, for the child had been burnt in wood costing only eight annas and claimed three eight back, saying that any profit should really come to her. Such is the horrible state to which human beings have been reduced!

Want of food has made them desperate, hard-hearted, inhuman, ugly. Yet, even in this state of desperation they show signs of humanness. Starving beggars have been known to drag themselves on the ground to put a little food into another's mouth whose condition is worse than theirs. Two weeks ago an old man declined food from a young boy saying his time to die had come any way. They always stop their lips when they die though God has not heard their anguished cries.

Unbelievable Suffering

So unbelievable has been the suffering that any report of it may appear a little sentimental and dramatized. It is a case of truth being stranger than fiction. Hitherto also the poor might have been cared for by the middle class and the petty shopkeeper, but the struggle for existence even for these people had become so acute and the rise in the cost of living so prohibitive, that they have little to spare for charity. Moreover, the middle class cannot go to gruel kitchens and many homes have been compelled to rely on one meal per day. Their women folk have often not adequate clothing in which to present themselves. There is nothing left over in their homes to give to the poor for they have become poor themselves. Even the dogs have shrivelled up because the dustbins they used to eat from have already been eaten by men. To be able to eat among these people gives one a sense of guilt and shame.

It was late at night when I left the shack to get to the quayside to catch the midnight steamer on which I left Madaripur. Along the winding path we walked in the bright moonlight beneath the shadow of the palms. Along the road were the tin covered shacks of small townspeople. Most of them were asleep and their homes were in darkness except for the occasional flicker of an oil lamp. It was quiet except for the wailing of a solitary child. We saw him, a little boy of four or five, snuggled on the cemented doorstep of someone's shack. With his little hands he was holding his head as he lay on the ground. He was muttering something as he cried, "Ma, I am going. Give me just one morsel before I die."

We switched on our torch and as he lay there we knew he could never survive the night. So that it is not only the numbers that are dying but the horrible way in which they are dying that is bloodcurdling to watch. And when I saw in the papers this morning that the Princes of India reiterating their loyalty pledge referred to Lord Linlithgow's "service to India" and said, "Your Vice-royalty has been associated with some of the landmarks in the history of India," I felt sure that that child in Madaripur must have been one of those landmarks. It strikes me as rather odd that when so many journalists are covering so many warfronts, some of these cannot be spared to cover this: the greatest human story after Stalingrad.

HIS MAJESTY'S HEALTH SUPERB

(Continued from Page 1)

those in charge but has also personally viewed the valiant working women.

"About this time, Her Imperial Majesty ordered Their Imperial Highnesses the Princesses of Blood and Their Highnesses the other Princesses to inspect how the women on the home front were serving at their respective posts. From the fact that Her Imperial Majesty appeared deeply moved by the reports submitted it can be seen how much She expects of the women on the home front.

Blind Veterans Assisted

"Her Majesty the Empress Dowager is in extremely fine health and has been turning Her attention toward social work of various kinds, especially toward the aiding of blind war veterans. Among the acts of Imperial Benevolence was Her visit to the Tokiwa Kai in the Peeresses' School on December 21, where She personally viewed the work of the members in repairing uniforms and winter coats for their girls' service association and also inspected other service work. Her Imperial Majesty also viewed the vigorous training in air raid rescue work for a long period before She returned.

"His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince has welcomed His Imperial Highness' 12th year, this year, and is in the fourth grade of the Primary Division of the Peers' School. His Imperial Highness is developing intellectually as well as physically and at present is taking part with great energy in such active exercises as riding, sumo and cycling besides building and flying model gliders. It is indeed a matter for awe and reverence that His Imperial Highness also thinks much of the nation's heroes on the front lines. His Imperial Highness recently visited various schools, factories, and provision depots connected with the armed forces and deepened His Imperial Highness' interest in various military activities.

"It is also a matter of great happiness that Their Imperial Highnesses Prince Yoshi, Princess Taka, Princess Yori, and Princess Suga are growing up healthily both physically and intellectually."

United States Irked As Spain Recognizes Mussolini's Regime

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 30.—The recognition of the Italian Fascist Republican Government by Spain has caused serious repercussions in United States political circles. According to Washington reports, it is said that the United States Government has unofficially commenced investigations into the circumstances that led to Spain's recognition of the new Italian Government. Upon completion of investigations, the United States Government is expected to bring pressure on Spain.

Wang's Operation Successful

Domei

NANKING, December 31.—President Wang Ching-wei of the Republic of China, who recently underwent surgical operation by experts of an undisclosed Japanese unit, has been doing well since. The extraction of a bullet from his spine was carried out with complete success.

Laurel Cancels Reception

Domei

MANILA, December 31.—In keeping with the spirit of the times, President Jose P. Laurel has decided to cancel the customary New Year's reception at the Malacanan on January 1. This is a step in line with the President's policy of foregoing non-essential functions under the administration.

INFLATION REMAINS YANKS' MAIN WORRY

Small-Scale Labor Disputes Continue to Crop Up In All Parts of U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 1.—United States war industries, which were all but paralyzed by the threatened complete tie-up of the nation's railways and a large-scale walkout of steel workers, was narrowly averted by drastic measures by President Roosevelt, but wartime inflation still remains unabated and is threatening the very existence of the workers, dispatches from Washington disclose.

Small-scale labor disputes are still reported from all parts of the country. A New York dispatch says that in the center of the war industrial zone of Alabama, the Birmingham Gas Company workers went on strike yesterday, resulting in the complete stoppage of gas supply to homes in the city. Moreover, the Sheffield Iron and Steel Company has been forced to suspend activities owing to the strike, the report disclosed.

Thus, the company's employes, numbering over 3,200, have been forced out of work. It was also reported that with the prolongation of the strike, the gas supply for 18 other war industries will have to be suspended.

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Sonata quasi una Fantasia c-sharp minor ("Moonlight") Op. 27, No. 2
2. SCHUMANN: Carnaval .... Op. 9
3. LISZT: Paganini-Etudes

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TOKYO NEWSPAPERS HIT FOE DIPLOMACY

Failures of Cairo and Teheran Conferences Pointed Out by Metropolitan Press

Although the press comments on foreign affairs in the principal metropolitan dailies during the week between December 23 and 29 were featured by nothing of particular interest owing to the absence of important news, those dailies focussed their broadsides on the recent diplomatic offensive of the Anglo-American camp. The fact that many of them dealt mainly with the problems of the United States shows that the people at large have come to evince more and more interest in the affairs of the enemy country.

Pointing out that the Anglo-American diplomatic offensive apropos of the Quebec, Moscow, Cairo and Teheran conferences was already confronted with an all-round failure, the Mainichi said that the failure of the same offensive in regard to Turkey, Jugoslavia and Poland was due to the transparent Anglo-American maneuvers to make ruthless use of the Soviet Union and to manipulate the minor countries by means of money, threat and intrigue in order to undermine the loyalty of Germany's allies, instead of conducting a foreign policy based on integrity and good faith. The same paper characterized the speech of Field Marshal Jan C. Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, as a ridiculous farce.

Anglo-Saxons Defeat

In a series of three editorials, the Tokyo Shimbun said that it was amusing to note how the Cairo and Teheran conferences merely resulted in shaking the world's trust in the United States and Britain fall to the ground. The more these nations attempt to further their relations with the Soviet Union through the American declaration calculated to intimidate the Balkans and her machinations aimed at Jugoslavia, the more the friction among the anti-Axis nations is intensifying, the same paper said. The recent tendency of the smaller nations and the refugee regimes is such as to predict the breakdown of the Anglo-American policy of deceit. The recent abject submission of Britain to the will of the Soviet Union, the journal declared, betrays the steady weakening of the fighting strength of the once mighty empire.

The Anglo-American intrigue designed to supplement the short decisive war strategy being undertaken by the two nations out of their fretful impatience and exasperation in producing effects diametrically contrary to their aim, merely bringing on the dread of frightful reprisal from a thoroughly roused Germany and weakening their own home front. Thus, the confidence of the peoples of the United States and Britain in their leaders is quickly decreasing and the anguish of the warmongers is being complicated by new sources of worry.

Asahi Warns Nation

In regard to the counter-offensive operations of the United States armed forces, the Asahi pointed out that the continuous series of terrific combat were marked by the shattering of enemy fighting strength at its bottleneck and warned against losing sight of the woods for the trees because of the situation at local sections of the whole vast theater of war. The paper stated that the strategic situation as a whole, the consummate skill of our tacticians, the qualitative improvements in our arms and the unmatchable fighting spirit of our officers and men all combine to render the enemy's sole reliance on sheer volume to win the war entirely chimerical.

The Yomiuri-Hochi said that the belligerent spirit of the Americans was not to be despised in view of the new campaign they had developed at Cape Gloucester on New Britain Island and pointed out how the fighting in and around Rabaul had come to a head. The paper emphasized the vital importance of strengthening our air force. Similarly the Tokyo Shimbun said that the enemy strategy aimed at Rabaul had become clearer than ever in view of the new campaign launched by the enemy at Cape Gloucester, warning against confusing between the general war situation and war results obtained from time to time, as Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada had said.

Dwelling on the American world policy, the Asahi declared that this policy was nothing but that of aggrandizing her territory at every chance that the vicissitudes of war offered and, in fact, the current war had presented to the United States unprecedented opportunities to pursue this policy. The same paper went on to discuss the problem of redeeming the Lend-Lease debts, American policy toward Central and South America, partition of the islands belonging to Britain, political advance on China, demands to the Soviet Union regarding the Bering Sea and Eastern Siberia and the like and pronounced all these issues as so many manifestations of the United States' colossal ambition to dominate the world. The journal concluded that "this inordinate ambition must be shattered at any sacrifice."

Taking up the Christmas broadcast of President Roosevelt, the Yomiuri-Hochi said that it was far more concrete and positive in nature than any speech that the American war leader had delivered in the past, he asserting that complete unity having been established among the major anti-Axis nations, promising the development of the counter-offensive on a grand scale and indicating the very routes which the offensive was to take.

The Tokyo Shimbun discussed American policy in a series of four editorials. First, it pointed out the inhuman brutality with which the American authorities were treating the Japanese internees and compared it with the generous treatment of the American internees in this country, stating that the barbaric and bestial nature of the American beneath their thin veneer of civilization had thus been exposed, as was clear from a comparison between the Atlantic Charter and the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration. Next, the paper took up the book written by Wendell Willkie, "One World" and analyzed the war aims of the United States on the basis of his observations. A war in which "victory means nothing," according to Willkie's phrase, would only force the United States to surrender before she could ever bring other nations to their knees.

The Tokyo Shimbun in regard to the coup d'etat in Bolivia exposed the glaring devices behind the "good neighbor" policy of the United States. The United States is attempting to deceive the world into believing that the Bolivian revolution was a coup engineered by the Revolutionary Army and the Axis nations but the very fact that there is hot debate going on at Washington over the "good neighbor" policy shows the fradulent nature of the policy, according to the Tokyo Shimbun. Inquiring into the industrial and economic problems confronting the United States in connection with the expropriation of all the railways in America, the same paper remarked how laughable it was that the American people under such conditions should be waxing optimistic as to the future of the war, while it was an amazing manifestation of incompetence on the part of the United States war leaders that they should have been compelled to rush headlong into a short war by force of such circumstances.

Concerning the war situation on the Continent, the Mainichi pointed out that while the enemy camp was boasting of a counter-offensive on a grand scale, it was encountering untold difficulties "although this does not mean that no campaign against Japan from the west will ever become possible" in the words of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten and Field Marshal Viscount Wavell. The Yomiuri-Hochi apropos of the Burma campaign, described the position of Kunming as a base of operations against Japan and the recent feverish activities to reinforce the American air force in China and warned that the people should never forget that the Asiatic Continent was also a theater of decisive war to determine the issue of the war.

In regard to the European war situation, the Asahi recapitulated the developments of the past year and declared that Germany must win at any sacrifice and that victory could only be achieved by successes on the field. The winter campaign to last until the coming spring can be regarded as deciding the issue of the war as a whole, the paper said. For Japan's part, "we hope that developments would turn markedly in favor of the Germans. We must, at the same time, constantly bear in mind that the war situation in Europe is now at a most important cross-roads and that the Pacific War is growing ever tenser. We must take minute care and strive our utmost that we should never be outpaced by the enemy in any field of endeavor until the final victory is won."

Soaring in Sight of Snow-Capped Fuji

Japan's monster of the skies, the Donryu Bomber flies serenely over the rugged peaks holding majestic Mount Fuji in the background—symbols of the nation's strength and beauty.
(By Courtesy of the War Ministry)

MANILA'S FALL

By B. P. Javier

B. P. Javier, the author of this absorbing article which describes vividly the fall of Manila two years ago today, is at present in Japan connected with the Board of Information. He was formerly under ex-Chairman Jorge Vargas of the Philippine Executive Commission after the Japanese occupation of the islands.

Immediately prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia Manila was teeming with a population close to a million souls bustling about importantly, officiously. Manila had a lot of reasons to be cocky about. Its movie houses held premier showings simultaneously with New York's Radio Music Hall. Its night clubs boasted of name bands and blues singers comparable to the best of Hollywood. Its social set rivalled Broadway's cafe society. Money flowed in from exports of products which the American market gobbled up faster than they came in. And, best of all, Manila had its share of saber rattling and frenzied preparations for a struggle which was all the more thrilling because of its remote imminence.

Two transport-loads of American troops had landed at Manila's piers in rapid succession. Yankee doughboys graced Manila's bars, night spots, suburban honky-tonks, gambling joints. Manila's dowagers and debutantes both official and unofficial hostesses, outdid each other in giving barn dances and socials for the fair-haired lads from across the seas. The latter easily forgot their longing for home, sometimes even their manners. But the business of forgetting soon became a mutual affair as everybody had the time of their lives in a lifetime of fun, frolic and festivity.

Glamor and Romance

Daily routine was set to a martial tempo. No occasion was missed for the playing of the popular, patriotic "God Bless America." Every boy in uniform was made much of by the women. This caused hosts of young men to aspire for commissions in the army. There was already talk of amalgamating the infant Philippine army with the United States army. An army career was certainly swathed in glamor and romance. One looked smart, sleek in uniform, especially in parade formation.

That war should spoil the fun and ruin the whole sordid show did not cross anybody's mind. In the first place, there was no one to contend with. Japan? She was tied hand and feet in the China Affair. A little economic pressure would bring her to her knees. In fact, all this show of force, this parade of pomp, this landing of troops and crated planes, these hurried none too secret consultations among military, naval and air leaders of the ABCD powers—all these were intended to cow Japan and make her forsake all thought of fight.

And the fun continued, party dresses held close to brass buttons in the ecstatic sway of the rhumba, money changing hands on card-stacked tables, smothered laughter in the comforting seclusion of a practice blackout.

Such was Manila up to December 8, 1941—mad, merry, reckless, the ribbon of defiant gayety in her storm-tossed tresses.

Then, abruptly, unbelievingly, with the cruel, inconsiderate perversity of Fate, the reckoning came. "Pearl Harbor raided by Japanese planes," was the curt comment that electrified early radio listeners on the morning of that day. It was a douse of cold water on the embers of purposeless existence.

A horde of people refused to believe in the proximity of armed conflict. Perhaps matters may be settled without recourse to arms, they thought. This and a hundred other conjectures filled the minds of many. But events within the next twenty four hours sealed their hope. For the first time in their lives war and its horde of grim implications stared them in the face. There was no turning back of the hand of time, no burying of one's head in the sand of apathy. For war was a brutal reality that exacted full attention.

Japanese Move Fast

In breathless succession the radio blared and the newspapers spoke of an expanding cyclone of conflict from Hawaii to the Malay coast. In a fanwise execution of coordinated might the armed forces of the Japanese Empire swept the vast expanse of the Pacific, involving in their operations Midway, Guam, Hongkong and the Philippines. Apari, Baguio, Legaspi and Davao, points north and south along the length of the Philippine Archipelago, were bombed the second day of the war. Toward the close of that day Camp Murphy, army encampment, and Camp Nichols, airport, both in the suburbs of Manila, received missiles of destruction from Japanese planes. In despair and confused bewilderment, Manilans felt the full impact of war, relentless, no quarters asked or given. A rude awakening, indeed, from a dream of spurious contentment.

At the start of the conflict General MacArthur shed off the dubious designation of field marshall of the Philippine army for the less romantic, more exacting duties of commander-in-chief of the United States armed forces in the Far East, USAFFE for short. In that pompous aggregation of American power in the Orient were absorbed all officers and men of the Philippine army, which was scrapped. Incident to his duties as supreme head of the USAFFE and in order to serve the exigencies of a full size war, MacArthur took over complete control of the functions of both the Philippine Commonwealth President and the American High Commissioner in the Islands.

A National Emergency Administration was immediately created to officiate on non-military affairs, while a supreme war council was organized with a negligible Filipino representation. The former launched on an ambitious plan to evacuate Manila's citizenry along lines rehearsed half-heartedly in the past, and promptly bogged down on the job. It strived to control commodity prices, started on the price of rice and got stymied there. The latter deployed troops to stop the gap made by Japanese landings to the north, northeast, southeast and east, and diverse other points of the country not included in the reckonings of the army war plans division. It rushed reinforcements and supplies hither and yon, and got mixed up in a jumble of hurried confusion. The enemy made bridgeheads, strengthened them and took their time about awaiting munitions and supplies because practically nothing was left of the American air force after it was blasted by the Japanese at Camp Nichols.

For all the blundering incompetence shown by civil and military authorities, however, the people soon retrieved their courage, aided and abetted as they were by that mainstay of American genius when everything else fails—propaganda. Newspaper columns boasted of convincing victories, of brave clashes against enemy positions, quick sorties, desperate courage, gallant action. The air waves told of mopping-up operations, sinking of countless transport ships, enemy routs and superb fighting power of the front-line boys.

Goaded by Propaganda

For a trumped-up feat of superhuman courage, a Captain Kelly earned the Congressional Medal award and the adulation of his countrymen. A batch of Filipino pilots hit the limelight when they dispersed a formation of Japanese bombers with old-model fighter planes. American Secretary of the Navy Knox promised to sink the Japanese Fleet in three weeks and complacently forgot the whole matter amid the plaudits of the mob. "Here's to the Japanese Navy, bottoms up," seconded Walter Winchell in a left-handed toast. He promptly gained new admirers for his spurious brand of witticism.

Everywhere the people's morale rose like a barometer after a storm. A wave of enthusiasm engulfed the people. Their spirits lifted, only to sink to a new low when the unexpected announcement was made by MacArthur's headquarters that Manila was to be declared an open city, "to spare the city's populace the ravages of war." The army's sudden solicitude did not hoodwink Manila's citizenry. Neither did the anteponed explanation of the strategic necessity of converging the northern and southern armies at Bataan to offer better resistance to the enemy. They took "open city" literally to to mean open to occupation by the Japanese.

Like a lamb waiting for the slaughter, Manila bleated forth a last dismal protest that fell on deaf ears. Desolate, forboding, the black cloud of frustration overcast the doomed city as it prepared for the worst.

Nero fiddled while Rome burned, and he set the style for future tragedies, it seemed. With mercurial swiftness, the fickle temperament of the populace changed. Despair and despondency gave way to perverse license. A wave of looting ensued. Stores were broken into, homes evacuated by their owners ransacked, shop windows smashed, warehouses emptied of their contents. Milling crowds flocked to various army commissary depots and were given handouts of supplies and materials which the army could not cart away to Bataan. Accentuating the whole sordid spectacle, huge tongues of flame licked the fiery sky as torch was set to oil deposits in and around Manila. They cast an eerie light on the Bacchanalian orgy of a city gone mad, fighting, pillaging in a senseless approximation of the struggle for existence.

January 1, 1942

On the afternoon of New Year's day, January 1, 1942, a car slipped out of Manila's city hall heading for Paranaque, some miles out of Manila. In the car were the erstwhile Japanese consul at Manila and representatives of the city mayor bent on the mission of arranging for the peaceful entry of the Imperial Army into the city. Resting fully a day at the city's outskirts, the vanguard of the enemy bided their time, waiting for the main body of troops that converged on Manila from the south.

In fearsome anticipation of the occupation, Manilans suddenly came to their senses. The city police force, impotent and indifferent during the interlude of looting and ravaging, were now masters of the situation ironically at a time when they were divested of arms. The afternoon hours drifted into night and the dawn of January 2 came without any sign of the conquerors. By noontime the suspense became unbearable. People looked at each other, talked in whispers, counted the hours away.

Toward late afternoon a low rumble as of distant thunder came to strained ears. It grew in intensity, became a rolling wave of sound coming down Manila's Taft Avenue from the southern approach. A few brave faces peered out of shuttered windows. Sure enough, it was the Conqueror, rolling on treadmills of steel, lumbering leisurely, towing howitzers, pushing forward on wheels. As the first columns of tanks and motorized lorries passed by, the people got rid of distrustful diffidence, filtered into the streets to catch a closer glimpse of the men who manned these machines of destruction, who put to flight MacArthur's minions and had a city under their mercy.

Sitting vis-a-vis, rifles firmly clasped by their side, eyes set, lips firm, the men on the lorries seemed veritable warriors from another planet. Adding to their martial mien were the backflaps of their campaign caps, fluttering in the wind, reminiscent of foreign legionnaires in desert settings. Everyone could not keep down a feeling of awesome thrill at the spectacle of an army in triumphal array, flowing down the thoroughfares of a city already prostrate and prone.

Manila went to fitful slumber with the enemy entrenched within her gates. In the morning it woke up with yet another evidence of the reality of the situation. Japanese flags flapped in the rising sun. Proof positive were long queues of office workers, pedestrians, cars and calesas lined up before helmeted sentries whose bayoneted rifles made themselves fully understood. Everyone was searched for arms, allowed to move on, was stopped again at a point farther on, and the process repeated. Upon reaching their places of employment, people found out they were sealed with notices in Japanese posted on their doors all too plainly prohibiting ingress. Buses were packed to overflowing with American and British nationals looking frightened and listless, the mark of uncertainty stamped on their faces. Staff officers were closeted with government representatives. An administrative machinery for the first days of the interregnum of occupation was provisionally agreed upon. Jorge Vargas was made to continue in office as city mayor, and Manila bowed to the inevitable.

The capital city of the Philippines was jolted out of an unnatural existence into the hard-facts of reality by the war. Its occupation by the Imperial Japanese Forces was the first sobering influence. It took an unbelievably short time, indeed, for Manila to trod the long way from merry, mad metropolis to city of regretful sobriety.

NEW BOLIVIA SETUP IS BEING SOLIDIFIED

Entire Nation Offers All-Out Support; Bermonte May Head Government

Special to the Nippon Times

MADRID, December 31.—Latest indications show that the new Bolivian Government is steadily solidifying its foundation with the entire nation offering all-out support to the new regime, according to information from Buenos Aires.

The recent revolution in Bolivia, it may be recalled, was started by young members of the National Revolutionary Party which used to support President Lieutenant-General German Busch.

It is generally understood that Elias Bermonte, former military attache to the Bolivian Legation in Berlin, will be nominated President to head the new Government.

So far, the new regime has been given recognition only by Ecuador. Other American countries seem to be awaiting action by the United States to decide their own attitude toward the revolutionary Government. America, however, is not likely to recognize the new Bolivian regime soon.

Pointing out that Victor Estensorro, Foreign Minister of the new Government, had made a speech at the Camara de Diputados (Lower Chamber of the Parliament) regarding the miserable living conditions of 2,400,000 natives and half-breeds in the country, observers in Buenos Aires maintain that the direct cause of the recent revolution lay in social problems, particularly in the exploitation in tin mines.

It is to be noted, in this connection, that the total output of tin in Bolivia was 42,300 tons in 1941, 38,300 tons in 1942 and 18,600 tons in the earlier half of the current year. Eighty per cent of the yearly output has been exported to the United States.

FRENCH REBELS RELINQUISH RIGHTS TO SYRIA, LEBANON

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 30.—A provisional agreement was signed giving actual authority respecting the customs, transportation and communications affairs to the Lebanese and Syrian Governments, as the result of repeated conferences recently held by Georges Catroux, representative of the French Committee for National Liberation, with the delegates of Syria and Lebanon at Beirut and Damascus, according to current reports.

The French Committee for National Liberation held a conference today under the chairmanship of Charles De Gaulle, and confirmed the above agreement which is to become effective on and after January 1, 1944, according to Algiers reports.

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 30.—Two representatives of the Foreign Trade Commissariat of the Soviet Union will shortly visit Lebanon, to establish an office of the Soviet Foreign Trade Commissariat in Lebanon, and to prepare for future trade with the West Asiatic countries, according to Beirut reports.

Ricarte Returns Here

General Artemio Ricarte, "father" of the independence of the Philippines, arrived in Tokyo Saturday. He was in Japan for 27 years before the independence of the Philippines was realized last year. When the Japanese Forces landed in the Philippines, General Ricarte went back home to devote himself to the cause of independence.

New Phase in Relations With Nanking

(Continued from Page 4)

ening its own army through its reorganization, and of raising miscellaneous cereals as agricultural production expansion. One result is seen in its forced purchase of cotton yarn in Shanghai, which action has succeeded in swaying to the Nanking Government those financiers of Shanghai who had been sitting on the fence.

The Nanking Government is also trying to extend its power to all districts under its control as a preliminary step toward the unification of China. Since all the factors in China that might prove as obstacles to such national unification were all removed by the new Sino-Japanese Treaty, the Nanking Government should go on with a full hope for its success in its policy of unification at its own initiatives and responsibility.

But from our own standpoint, it must be stated that, if China should succeed in strengthening its own power and become able to fulfil its responsibility of supplying war materials to Japan in the present emergency, our war power in the front will be much strengthened and the progress of war would be advantageous to us. Lastly it should be noted that while the new treaty is the fulfilment of Japan's promise made in the form of her new China policy the fact should be remembered that it was signed in the midst of the War of Greater East Asia. Whether or not this treaty will prove vital to the relations of the both nations and remain a model diplomatic document will largely depend on future events. What is imperative today for both nations is that they should win the war through their fraternal collaboration.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, JANUARY 2, 1944

Future American Sacrifice for What?

When Winston Churchill offered the people of Britain "blood and toil, tears and sweat," Britain was undergoing daily devastating bombardment from the air. Although such bombing was a necessary concomitant of war with Germany, although his people were weary of a war which brought them only defeats and exposed them to air attack, he knew that in the circumstances he could count on their conveniently forgetting that it was the determination of his group to crush Germany which caused Britain to declare war on Germany, and their responding to his appeal for further sacrifices in the conviction that they were being made in direct defense of their own homeland.

There are, however, no facts however twisted, not even any plausible fiction, whereby America can be represented as ever having been menaced in her own homeland by Japan, who was finally forced to take up arms to defend herself against complete economic strangulation by America. When, therefore, Franklin Roosevelt in his recent Christmas Eve message to the American people offered his listeners "further suffering, sacrifice and personal tragedy" in place of the easy three months' victory, once lightly predicted by Stimson, Knox, Pepper and others, on what could he count as an inducement to Americans to continue in a path of motiveless suffering?

Repudiation of all pleasure as sinful and acceptance of suffering as part of a heavenly Father's plan to chasten his flock and keep it on the path of righteousness once characterized the Puritan founders of the American colonies. But present day Americans are scarcely likely and willing to accept sacrifice and suffering for sacrifice and sufferings' sake with no material or spiritual reward in sight, in a war with no known objective, in which right and justice are so obviously on the side of Japan.

For political reasons best known to himself Roosevelt may indulge in anachronistic and transparently hypocritical orations as to long range principles concerning Asia, such as "the restoration of stolen property to the rightful owners, and recognition of the rights of millions of people in that region to build up their own forms of self-government," but they can scarcely be considered well-calculated to convince the American people of the need for further sacrifice and personal tragedy. In spite of press censors and lying propaganda within the United States, even Americans must be only too well aware that all the once stolen property in East Asia, with the exception of the vast treasure house of India, has already been recovered from the receivers and restored to the rightful owners, to be deceived by such empty political claptrap. If it is for the restoration of stolen property in Asia that America is fighting, Americans are only too plainly fighting on the wrong side.

Furthermore, if American "suffering, sacrifice and personal tragedy" were truly for recognition of the right to self-government in Asia, unless the United States intends to fight Britain for recognition of India's self-governing rights, American suffering might well have been ended by the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations held in Tokyo some time ago. That Assembly made it pellucidly clear that the rights of Asia's millions to build up their own forms of self-government without molestation have not only been recognized in principle, but fully restored in practice throughout Greater East Asia, with the tragic exception of India still groaning under British misrule.

The presence at the Assembly of China's distinguished President, Wang Ching-wei, testified to the fact that China is a fully independent sovereign state for the first time since Britain started the iniquitous opium wars one hundred years ago to thrust India's opium down China's unwilling throat and narcotize a whole nation for a profit. The presence of Prince Wan Waithayakan of Thailand served as a reminder that territories once stolen from Thailand by Britain, have been restored to the one country of East Asia besides Japan which had been able to maintain its independence in the face of British and American encroachments, in the region. The assistance of now independent Burma's Head of State, Dr. Ba Maw, and of the now liberated Philippines' President, Dr. Jose Laurel, was further living testimony to the fact that these two countries have already successfully built up their own forms of self-government since Japan's victories freed them from British and American toils. The presence of Subhas Chandra Bose as an observer bore witness to the setting up of an independent provisional government of Free India under his leadership. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands, once stolen by Britain, have been placed under its jurisdiction. This provisional Indian Government will itself see that in due course the right of the millions of Indians to build up their own form of self-government without molestation is recognized. Further suffering by the American people, fighting in this war on the side of tyranny and injustice might delay, but certainly cannot hasten, this entirely desirable end. Even the peoples of Indonesia and the Malai Peninsula now enjoy an unprecedented degree of participation in governing themselves which will be progressively increased as the political consciousness of these too long enslaved peoples develops.

Indeed, the epoch-making Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations took the wind out of American "liberation" propaganda once and for all. President Roosevelt will have to find a sweeter jam than liberation of the already liberated to make palatable the bitter pill of "further suffering, sacrifice and personal tragedy" in store for the American people if they continue in the war of Roosevelt's making.

It is manifestly impossible for Roosevelt to proclaim openly that the sacrifices demanded of the American people are at the altar of Mammon and unrighteousness, that their further suffering is solely for the further profit of Standard Oil, Bethlehem Steel and the like, that their prolonged personal tragedies are for the perpetuation of concession-seeking American interference in Asia's internal affairs and for the imposition of checks to Asia's free economic development so that American big business may dominate the world. It is America's and the world's bitter tragedy that these are their leaders' sordid hidden motives in this war.

All the strategic elements of victory are, however, already in Japan's hands. The now united billion liberated peoples of Asia are buoyed and strengthened for any battle by the burning conviction of the absolute righteousness of their cause. As the United States proceeds further on the path of eventual defeat, the time will inevitably come when Roosevelt's synthetic-coated bitter pill will stick in the American throat, and the American people will ask their power-crazed President, "What in the name of God are we fighting and suffering for?"

A Year Ago Today

January 2, 1943

Naval Air Units based on New Britain Island and in the Solomons repulsed a total of 50 odd enemy planes, which raided Munda, Rabaul and Sulumi in the period between December 31 and January 2.

* * *

With the start of the new year, anti-British disturbances in India have assumed more serious proportions and particularly worthy of attention are strikes which have been started systematically by operatives in munition industries in Eastern India. A bomb explosion incident broke out in a clothing depot of Cawnpore in United Provinces, which resulted in the temporary suspension of operation in work shops there. In Calcutta, 150 workers were taken into custody as the result of a series of round-ups continued from the end of last year. In Madras, sabotage is rampant in many factories as the result of which more than 30 plants have suspended operation since the end of last year. Armed clashes are also reported.

* * *

With the overflowing of the Ohio and the Susquehanna rivers affecting the five states of Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Indiana, damages are estimated to have reached a high figure. Embankments are being improvised in cities and towns bordering the Ohio River, while inhabitants in lowland regions are seeking shelter in higher places.

* * *

By a decree made known today, the Provincial Government of Bombay proclaimed that the storing of wheat exceeding 250 pounds must be reported to the authorities concerned, and at the same time prohibited the sales of the cereal without proper permission.

* * *

The raid carried out today by our Imperial Army bombers and fighters on Yungan, seat of the Provincial Government of Fukien, was a surprise attack, which resulted in severe damages upon enemy military establishments.

Weaknesses of United States

Roosevelt Trying to Camouflage Lack of War Aims By Talking of Post-War Plans

The weakness of the United States as a nation at war was the subject of a round-table discussion held by the Taiheiyo. Those who took part in the discussion were Katsuji Debuchi, former Ambassador to the United States, Viscount Hisaakira Kano, Director of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Shunichi Kase, Sectional Chief of the Political Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office, Yoshitaro Amano, a businessman resident in Panama, Shigeto Tsuru, investigator attached to the Tokyo Institute of Research in Economics, Shiho Sakanishi, commissioned by the Pacific Association, and Yusuke Tsurumi, Managing Director of the Pacific Association.

Mr. Debuchi: The war aim of the United States seems, to be to help Britain in Europe in its struggle with Germany and to aid Chungking in the Orient to beat Japan. It is needless to say that America wants to avenge the defeat at Pearl Harbor. But this motive will lose its sway by degrees with the passage of time.

Theoretically, America wants to defeat Totalitarianism and uphold Democracy. It is telling the world that it wants to safeguard the four liberties. These reasons are extremely vague. There is the fact that America is fighting several thousand miles away when its mainland is not threatened by any country. At the moment America is maintaining 2,000,000 troops at more than 50 places in the world. I am interested to know how much longer the American people will accept the fact that their country is incurring tremendous expenses in maintaining a vast army. Things may not be difficult for them now. But many vexed questions are sure to rise among them if the war is drawn out.

Mr. Tsurumi: I too take a very serious view of the question of America's war aims. Mr. Kase has made a close study of the matter. I should be glad if he would say something about the results of his inquiry.

Weak Points of U.S.

Mr. Kase: I am of the same mind with Mr. Debuchi about the points raised by him. As has been pointed out by Mr. Debuchi, there are not many among the mass of people in America who ask themselves what their country is fighting for. A day will surely come when the Americans generally will have grave doubts about their country's war aims. Herein, I think, is the weakest point of America.

The population of America is complex, being made up of different races. This certainly is a weak point of America. Another weak point is the fact that the standard of living of the majority of Americans is high. It will be only when the vagueness of America's war aims and their inherent inconsistencies begin to worry the American mind that the weak points of America, due to the complex constitution of its population and the comfortable lives led by the majority of the Americans will begin to produce serious influences on its effort to prosecute the war. I am apt to think that these weak points of America's are secondary.

It has been pointed out that the American soldiers at the front are anxious to return home. I remember reading in an American magazine a few days ago an advertisement of an insurance company. It asked American girls whether they were not looking forward to the day when they would be rejoined to their loved ones now at the front. It suggested that there was no way for them to meet their loved ones again except by sharing the work of bringing the war to a victorious termination. To the Americans to win the war is not the object but a means. There is no definite war aim for the Americans at home, who just want to see the war ended as quickly as possible because when the war is over they will be able to meet the men now at front. There is no doubt that the war aim of America, if it has any, is very ambiguous. This constitutes a weak point of America which will prove fatal.

No War Aim at Present

Mr. Kano: At the time of the first World War I was in America. I had been in America only a week before that country entered the war. The war aim of America then was to overthrow autocracy and defend democracy. The Americans generally cut down their living expenses drastically in order to help the national cause. This was remarkable, remembering the fact that they had been wont to live luxuriously. Few rode in automobiles unless they were doctors. The school children were taught by their teachers not to waste anything and rather striking was the manner in which they practiced what was told by their teachers. The purpose of America in the present war is not definite as compared with that in the first World War.

Mr. Tsurumi. I have been an attentive reader of Roosevelt's speeches. My impression of him is that he lacks a definite aim in the present war, presenting a sharp contrast to Wilson. Roosevelt is saying many things. But he is not as clear about what his country is fighting for as Wilson was about the purpose of his country in the first World War. There is a sort of religious quality about Wilson's speeches. I doubt if there is any religious ardor left in Roosevelt.

Mr. Sakanishi: As far as the present is concerned, the war aim of America is to plan things for the world after the war.

Mr. Kase: If there is much discussion in America today about what the world should be after the war, is it not because the Government, in the face of the situation that finds the people generally not clear as to what the country is fighting for, has developed a tendency to shift the stress to post-war problems?

Mr. Sakanishi: That is true.

Mr. Tsurumi: The reason why America has no definite purpose in the war is because, as has been pointed out by Mr. Debuchi, its position with regard to Europe and Japan differs from that with regard to the Soviet Union. America had great men like Washington, Lincoln, and Wilson at the time of the War of Independence, Civil War, and the first World War. These men put the issues in plain language, and the masses followed them. The masses would not be aroused except by plain issues. To say plain things repeatedly is the secret of making a success of a political movement among the masses. In the present war things are not so simple with the American leaders.

Historical Point of View

Mr. Tsurumi: I like to consider the point from a historical point of view. All matters are determined by some historical factors. At the time of the first World War there still was a dream. I mean the old order. Since the outbreak of the present war the feeling has come upon America that there is going to be the end of the old order. Japan, as well as Germany, are fighting under the banner of a new order. I think that America is getting more and more anxious to have as its purpose in the war some new order to be set up against the new order upheld by Japan and Germany, which will attract the world. Thus, we see the American leaders proposing this and that plan for a new world. These schemes do not meet the historical conditions imposed upon them. This is why their proponents have no power for carrying the world with them. The vagueness of the war aim of America seems to have to do with this.

Mr. Tsurumi: There are war aims growing out of changes in the objective conditions of society. But the strongest war aim seems to arise out of the moral indignation felt over the violation of the moral ideas of mankind. In Japan there is a religious faith in the national polity, that inspires the people to action in the moment anything happens. The position of Wilson at the time of the first World War was that he felt some moral indignation and told the people in plain language the things over which he was indignant. Probably that appealed to what was puritan in the Americans. I find it difficult to think that in the present war the leaders of America are actuated by religious or moral indignation. This impression is confirmed by their messages and radio addresses. Thus, it is hard to expect them to allow themselves to be influenced by some strong moral or religious motive into getting things done. The Civil War was not for the liberation of slaves. It was caused by economic factors. Yet the masses were moved by the thought that it was for the liberation of slaves.

Trying to Impress South America

Mr. Amano: I do not know America's motive in talking about its war aims. I feel that it is doing that for its effect on Central and South America. One of the political ends of the United States, which has the leadership of Central and South America, will be promoted by making a promise of a better life to the residents of these regions. Thus they are told by the United States leaders that an improvement in their living condition will be impossible under plans proposed by new forces in Europe, namely Japan and Germany, and that a new world with good things for them will be possible only when they approve of what is proposed by United States. America tried various plans to win Central and South America to its side, including the good neighbor policy, joint defense of the American continent, and recognition of the Monroe Doctrine. All these plans were unsuccessful simply because they had no appeal for the inhabitants of Central and South America. Incidentally I do not think that America began to think of the world after the war at the time hostilities broke out, but that it did so when the war was well under way.

Mr. Tsurumi: Tell us something about the principles of the United States plan for a post-war world, Mr. Sakanishi.

Mr. Sakanishi: The plan is one to get the people to follow the Government. It is to establish an "ideal" world where there will be no unemployment, and where all will have the guarantee of a decent living. The post-war plan generally discussed in America is not clear-cut.

Mr. Tsurumi: Are the people enthusiastic over such a plan?

Mr. Sakanishi: They are not, to my belief.

Mr. Amano: I am sure that the people in Central and South America are jeering at it.

Not Impressed

Mr. Sakanishi: They are not much impressed. Some new thing to strike them has got to be prepared by the American Government. The slogan "Remember Pearl Harbor" was the first thing to impress the people of the United States in the present war. That slogan ceased to interest the people from August last year. Now that "Remember Pearl Harbor" has ceased to hold the interest of the people, the American leaders thought that they must have something that would keep the people interested in the war. Hence their talk of the world after the war.

Mr. Tsurumi: I am sure that the Americans will find it hard to feel strongly about the war with the war aims of America changing continually.

Mr. Sakanishi: As Mr. Tsurumi said, the present leaders of America lack the power possessed by Wilson for leading the masses by dangling ideals before them.

Mr. Tsurumi: The Americans may be satisfied with the weak war aims for the time being. As the war is further drawn out, as they find greater difficulty in making a living, and as they lose more of their relatives in the war, they are sure to become increasingly dissatisfied with the present war aims.

Already Complaining of War

Mr. Sakanishi: They are already complaining about the war. The Americans are apt to become serious in defeat and when the war situation remains favorable they become impatient with any delay in the attainment of real results. I am told that an occasional defeat incurred by its forces is helpful to the American Government.

Mr. Tsurumi: Then the war aims of America must be immediate in nature and temporary.

Mr. Kano: The Americans, officials and civilians, are agreed in holding the Japanese in hatred, and I am afraid that this attitude of theirs will not change with the passage of time.

Mr. Tsurumi: I think with Mr. Kase that the weakness of the war aims of America is the cause of its fundamental weakness. Its leaders are misrepresenting our war aims to their people. Japan is not aggressive. Nothing is further from Japan's mind than to invade America. As the American people begin to know our real intentions they will cease to believe what they are told by their leaders as to our war aims.

Mr. Kase: What Japan says is true. The Philippines illustrates this.

Mr. Tsurumi: What is the present status of the Isolationists?

Mr. Debuchi: I think there will be a day when the Isolationists will make themselves felt in America. Since the speech of Washington, the idea of isolationism has taken a firm hold on the minds of the American people. The Monroe Doctrine of the early 19th century has a strong appeal for the Americans. There has of late been talk of international cooperation in America, but I have a firm conviction that the Isolationist idea is fairly strong in the Americans. The element upholding the idea just prefers to keep quiet now because of the war. It may not be a good example. But the Versailles Treaty was brought into existence after Wilson had advocated the principle of international cooperation. The treaty, with the making of which an American President was closely associated, was reduced to a scrap of paper by the Senate in a manner that left no doubt whatever about its attitude toward the treaty, although some considerations of domestic affairs influenced to move. Thus, America returned to the Isolationist policy.

This time Roosevelt means to stick to the policy of international cooperation, and it seems that he has reached an agreement with Churchill about organizing a sort of international police when the war is over.

I believe the Isolationist elements in America will become articulate and declare themselves in favor of ending the war when a certain phase has been reached in it.

New Phase in Relations With Nanking

President Wang Hails Alliance, Protocol as Expression Of Profound Friendship With Japan, Giving Bright Hopes for Future

By SHINICHI MIHARA
(From the Jikyoku Joho)

The progress of the present world war, a war to end the old and selfish world established by the Anglo-American nations, is attended by worldwide construction, such as the creation of a wider territorial sphere by Germany in Europe and the establishment of the Greater East Asia sphere. Such developments in world politics are bound to drive the Anglo-Saxon nations more and more into a tight corner, and will cause the final collapse of the existing world order. In East Asia many races which had been placed under the Anglo Saxon domination have at last secured their much coveted independence and came to be united together against their enemies through the aid of Japan.

The first year of the War of Greater East Asia was a period of systematic destruction by our forces of the military bases of the enemies and also one of preparation for the new structure in East Asia under Japanese leadership. Upon the commencement of the second year, the work of construction was begun in earnest, culminating in the recent Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations in Tokyo. During this stage, many epoch-making events have taken place such as the declaration of independence by both Burma and the Philippines, Java's political participation, and the formation of the Provisional Government of Free India. At the same time, Manchoukuo, China and Japan have been drawn closer together; especially so between China and Japan who have fundamentally adjusted their treaty relations, thereby making an epoch-making progress in the traditional friendship of the two nations.

The normal diplomatic relations between the two countries were brought about in March, 1941 when the National Government headed by President Wang returned to Nanking. In view of the circumstances attended at the time of the shifting of the capital of China to Nanking, such a fundamental improvement in the diplomatic relations of the two nations as was recently effected was only too natural.

Orthodox Government

Needless to say that the Nanking Government received much help from Japan when it became the orthodox government of China and came to organize institutions and systems befitting such a state. The success it achieved, of course, was due mainly to the self-sacrificing endeavors of President Wang and his followers. It was at that time that our enemies carried on a most pernicious propaganda against both Japan and China. After much vicissitudes, with the reawakening of the Chinese masses, the Nanking Government gradually developed into a full-fledged modern state. On November 30 the same year a Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty and protocol were signed.

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and the subsequent wholesale retreat of the Anglo-American nations from East Asia, China and Japan resumed their traditional relations of firm friendship and an unparalleled Treaty of Alliance was signed between the two Asiatic nations. Moreover, on January 9 the Nanking Government joined the present war on the side of Japan and a joint declaration of both nations was issued on the same day regarding their war collaboration. At the same time Japan promised to return her settlements to China and to abolish all extraterritorial rights and this was carried out shortly afterward. The actual return of the Japanese settlements was completed on August 1 this year, while the abolition of the right concerning the power of taxation was made on October 1. Thus the great political offensives taken by Japan in the southern region were extended to China and the ground was prepared for the conclusion of a new and important treaty between the two countries.

The Sino-Japanese Treaty of Alliance consisting of six articles was published both at Tokyo and Nanking on October 30 together with a Protocol consisting of two articles. Article 1 of the treaty, dealing with the mutual respect of the sovereignty of each signatory may be termed a political agreement. Article 2 promises mutual cooperation and assistance for the purpose of construction and stability in Greater East Asia, and although there is made no mention of military matters, it implies that the eradication of the Anglo-American influence in East Asia is essential for its stability. True, in the actual prosecution of the present war, Japan will carry on the actual fighting in the battle field, while China will play the role of supplying munitions and war materials to Japan. Such a division of war activities is only too natural since modern warfare is a total war. Article 3 has as its object economic collaboration based upon reciprocity and equality.

New Protocol Signed

No less important provision in the treaty is Article 5 which deals with the nullification of the Basic Treaty and a protocol signed between the two nations on November 30, 1940, is also an important document. While the two treaties have the same fundamental spirit, the Basic Treaty contained reservation on the right of garrisoning troops, etc., on the part of Japan, not mentioned in the Treaty of Alliance. When the first Treaty was signed, the Anglo-American nations still had their influence firmly entrenched in various parts of East Asia where they were carrying on plots and intrigue against us.

In the recent treaty, Japan did everything that she could respect China's sovereignty and territorial integrity as shown by various provisions in the Protocol and by the diplomatic documents exchanged between them. Japan definitely promised China that she would evacuate her troops from China as soon as general peace has been restored, and that she would give up the right of garrisoning troops in China which was based upon the Peking protocol. In the documents published, Japan promises China that she would adjust fundamentally any state of affairs in China that may be considered prejudicial to the spirit of the new treaty; and that even during the existing state of war, she would give a favorable consideration to such state of affairs.

For the expression of such a profound friendship by Japan, China has been duly grateful as may be seen from the recent speech of President Wang on the occasion of the celebration over the signing of the Treaty of Alliance. Said he:

"I must tell to the whole people of my country that the recent revision of the Sino-Japanese Treaty was made completely from the goodwill of the Japanese Government and of the Japanese nation. It is based upon a high moral spirit and fraternal sentiments, intended to maintain permanent friendship with China and to assure mutual prosperity among the nations of Greater East Asia. By presenting such fair and just proposals, Japan gave China the power of resurrection, thereby laying the foundation of lasting friendship and opening the highway of just peace in East Asia."

Arouse Chungking

Queried on the effects of the new treaty on China, President Wang stated during a press interview in Tokyo on November 7 that, first, it gave a future hope to the people of China enabling them to stand the numerous privations and difficulties in the prosecution of the war; secondly the treaty will arouse the Chungking regime from its mistaken dream of some day becoming one of the five great Powers of the world.

As to Chungking, its organ remained absolutely silent concerning the conclusion of the new treaty. This was because the people would have been influenced by the moral ideas embodied in the treaty. Part of the intellectual class has recently become greatly discontented due to the glaring shortage of goods and the soaring of prices, and to the increasing menace of the American advance in China which promises to grow into a hotbed of unfair treaties. On the other hand, the Chinese are showing an intense dissatisfaction over the present situation in the Burma frontiers and over the war situation on the Yunnan and Honan fronts. It is natural that under such adverse circumstances Chungking cannot afford to let its people know of the conclusion of such an inspiring and hopeful treaty.

On the other hand, President Wang is especially convinced that he can communicate the Japanese intentions to these people under Chungking by all conceivable means.

Consolidate Own Position

At the same time, what the Nanking Government should do particularly at this time in response to the generous attitude of Japan in granting to China all that was asked, is to consolidate its own position by utilizing all the necessary factors that have been conferred to it by the recent treaty and concentrate its efforts in the extension of the national power of China. And, the Nanking Government has been making some headway along this line with a measure of success. It outlined the policy of eradicating all ideas of the Anglo-American origin, of educating its youths to the new way of life and thought, of strength-

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